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Published in:
Acs Macro Letters

DOI:
[10.1021/acsmacrolett.8b00570](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmacrolett.8b00570)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2018

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Hofman, A. H., Terzic, I., Stuart, M. C. A., Ten Brinke, G., & Loos, K. (2018). Hierarchical Self-Assembly of Supramolecular Double-Comb Triblock Terpolymers. *Acs Macro Letters*, 7(10), 1168-1173.
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmacrolett.8b00570>

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Hierarchical Self-Assembly of Supramolecular Double-Comb Triblock Terpolymers

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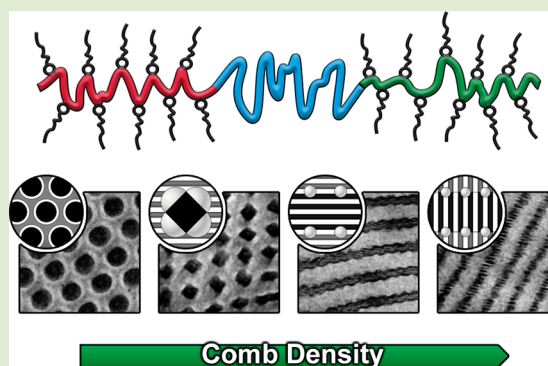
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Involving supramolecular chemistry in self-assembling block copolymer systems enables design of macromolecular architectures that are challenging to obtain through conventional all-covalent routes. In this work we present supramolecular double-comb triblock terpolymers in which both outer blocks are able to interact with a surfactant via hydrogen bonding and thereby form a comb-shaped architecture upon complexation. While the neat triblock terpolymer only formed a triple lamellar morphology, multiple hierarchical structures were observed in these supramolecular comb-coil-comb triblock terpolymers by simply adjusting the surfactant concentration. Structures included spheres on tetragonally packed cylinders-in-lamellae and spheres on double parallel lamellae-in-lamellae, as evidenced by electron microscopy and X-ray scattering. Incorporation of a middle coil block thus allowed an even higher macromolecular complexity than the previously reported double-comb diblock copolymers.



Block copolymers are able to assemble into a wide variety of nanometer-sized structures, with the type of structure depending on the molecular weight, composition, and architecture.¹ Copolymers with a more complex macromolecular architecture often give rise to more complex self-assembly.^{2,3} While microphase separation of diblock copolymers is limited to spherical, cylindrical, lamellar and gyroid structures,⁴ over 30 different phases have been identified for linear triblock terpolymers.⁵ Examples include helical structures,⁶ core-shell gyroid morphologies,⁷ and tricontinuous double-diamond structures.⁸ For obtaining three-phase morphologies, but avoiding the challenging synthesis that is accompanied by the preparation of terpolymers, several research groups have investigated the phase behavior of copolymer blends, either with interacting^{9–11} or noninteracting polymer pairs.^{12–15}

An alternative approach is the use of surfactants that associate with a certain polymer through hydrogen bonding or electrostatic interactions, thereby resulting in a supramolecular comb-shaped copolymer.¹⁶ One of the most studied H-bonded comb copolymers is based on poly(4-vinylpyridine) (P4VP) and 3-pentadecylphenol surfactants that forms a layered crystalline structure at room temperature, transforms into liquid crystalline lamellae on heating, and finally gives a disordered melt at sufficiently high temperatures.¹⁷ The exact transition temperatures depend on the tail length and

substitution of the alkylphenol.¹⁸ When this supramolecular system was combined with polystyrene-containing (PS) diblock copolymers, simultaneous self-assembly of the comb block and PS-*b*-P4VP diblock led to the formation of hierarchical morphologies, that is, structures within another structure.¹⁹ Adjustment of the block copolymer composition²⁰ or the surfactant concentration²¹ gave access to a wide variety of structures that had not been observed in all-covalent systems. Surfactants have been combined with triblock terpolymers that contained a single hydrogen bond accepting block, although in these examples, the structure within the comb block remained unresolved.^{22,23}

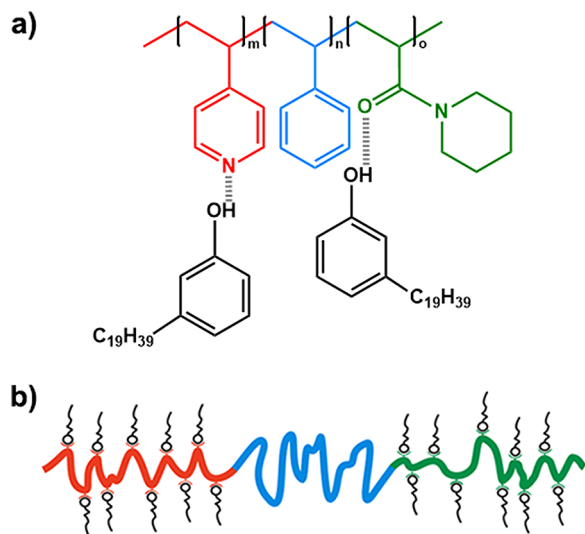
This supramolecular approach was recently extended to double-comb diblock copolymer complexes by exchanging the PS block for an acrylamide block that could form a supramolecular complex as well, thus resulting in hierarchical morphologies in both polymer phases.^{24,25} In symmetric diblock copolymer systems, highly unusual double parallel²⁶ and double perpendicular²⁷ lamellae-in-lamellae were observed over a wide range of molecular weights. In the asymmetric complexes, however, crystallization of the surfactant and the

Received: July 28, 2018

Accepted: September 6, 2018

Published: September 13, 2018

Scheme 1. (a) Chemical Structure and (b) Schematic Representation of the [P4VP-*b*-PS-*b*-PAPI](3-NDP)_x Supramolecular Double-Comb Triblock Terpolymer



tendency of the double-comb to avoid the formation of a curved interface disturbed formation of ordered structures.²⁸

In this work we demonstrate self-assembly of the first double-comb triblock terpolymer by inserting a PS coil block in between the P4VP and poly(*N*-acryloylpiperidine) (PAPI) blocks. Addition of 3-nonadecylphenol (3-NDP) resulted in the formation of a [P4VP-*b*-PS-*b*-PAPI](3-NDP)_x supramolecular comb-coil-comb triblock terpolymer (Scheme 1), where *x* denotes the number of 3-NDP molecules per monomer unit, but excluding the PS block; this notation enables direct comparison with the diblock system. By employing a single P4VP-*b*-PS-*b*-PAPI triblock terpolymer and adjusting the concentration of surfactant, we found multiple hierarchical morphologies that have not been observed in block copolymer-based materials before.

The P4VP-*b*-PS-*b*-PAPI triblock terpolymer used for this study was synthesized through RAFT polymerization (*M*_n = 84.1 kg mol⁻¹, *D* = 1.08)²⁹ and had similar weight fractions for all three blocks (*f*_{P4VP} = 0.34, *f*_{PS} = 0.28, *f*_{PAPI} = 0.38; Figure S1). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) demonstrated this terpolymer (P4PSPA84k) to self-assemble into a triple lamellar morphology (Figure 1a), with this TEM micrograph being representative for the bulk material as evidenced by small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) (Figure 1b). Up to five scattering maxima with an integer ratio between the first and

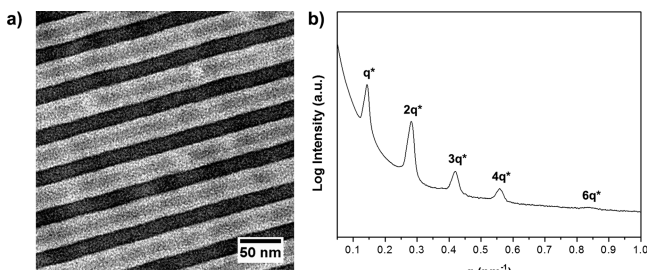


Figure 1. (a) TEM image of the neat P4VP-*b*-PS-*b*-PAPI triblock terpolymer. P4VP appears dark due to staining with iodine, PAPI is gray, and PS is white. (b) SAXS pattern recorded at room temperature.

higher order reflections can be observed, implying a lamellar periodicity of 43.5 nm. The structure appeared to be highly ordered, as single grains covered several microns (Figure S2). Triple lamellae would indeed be the expected structure, as such an equilibrium morphology was found for both frustrated³⁰ and nonfrustrated³¹ terpolymers in which the three blocks are of equal length.

Four supramolecular complexes were prepared by adjusting the concentration of surfactant (*x* = 0.1–1.0) and were subsequently analyzed by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). Since the thermal properties of the terpolymer complexes were found to be unaffected by inclusion of a PS middle block (Figure S3),²⁵ it can be concluded that the distribution of 3-NDP over the P4VP and PAPI H-bonding phases does not differ from the diblock copolymer system: for low values of *x* (0.1 and 0.3) 3-NDP favors PAPI, whereas at higher concentrations (0.5 and 1.0) it is approximately evenly distributed.

The glass transition of P4VP reduced from 151 °C to 139 °C in P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{0.1}, implying the majority of 3-NDP being H-bonded to PAPI; symmetric distribution would have resulted in a *T*_g as low as 91 °C. Thin sections analyzed by TEM demonstrated this complex to self-assemble into a highly ordered core-shell cylindrical morphology (Figure 2a,b). This phase transition confirms the highly asymmetric surfactant distribution: the cylinders are formed by 3-NDP-poor P4VP, the shells by PS and the matrix by 3-NDP-rich PAPI. Although fast Fourier transforms (FFTs) of these images suggest hexagonal packing (Figure S4), additional information on the complex's symmetry was obtained through temperature-resolved SAXS (Figures S5a and S6a).^{32,33} At room temperature the occurrence of scattering maxima with a ratio of *q**:√3*q**:√7*q**:√9*q**:√19*q** confirm hexagonal packing (*d* = 49.4 nm), while the complex remained unaffected by the temperature (Figure 3). Scattering at higher *q*-values was absent and without applying a staining agent no features can be detected within the matrix (Figure 4a), indicating the concentration of surfactant being insufficiently high to form an internal structure.

The core-shell structure found for this supramolecular complex is a typical example of a type 1 frustrated triblock copolymer system.^{34–36} Detailed analysis of the frustration is impossible, as inclusion of surfactant alters the effective polymer incompatibility.³⁷ However, since P4VP only contains a minimal amount of 3-NDP, the most unfavorable P4VP/PS interface³⁸ remains practically unaffected and is minimized through such a transition (Scheme 2a).

Similar to the *x* = 0.1 supramolecular complex, a highly asymmetric surfactant distribution caused P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{0.3} to self-assemble into a cylindrical morphology (Figure 2c). The 3-NDP-poor P4VP cylindrical microdomains seem rectangular and a bright spherical PS substructure *z* can be observed, that can be more clearly identified in other regions of the sample (Figures 2d and S7a). The FFT of this image (Figure S7b) confirms the PS spheres to be evenly distributed along the cylinder axis with an interspherical distance *d*_z ≈ 16 nm. Uneven distribution of the surfactant, with its preference for PAPI, allowed 3-NDP to crystallize inside the matrix (*T*_m = 30 °C, Figure S3) and form small layers in both a parallel and perpendicular orientation (Figure 4b). Room-temperature SAXS measurements confirmed the presence of both the spherical structure (*d*_z = 11.8 nm)¹⁰ and the smaller surfactant-based structure (*d*_s = 4.1 nm), whereas absence of multiple

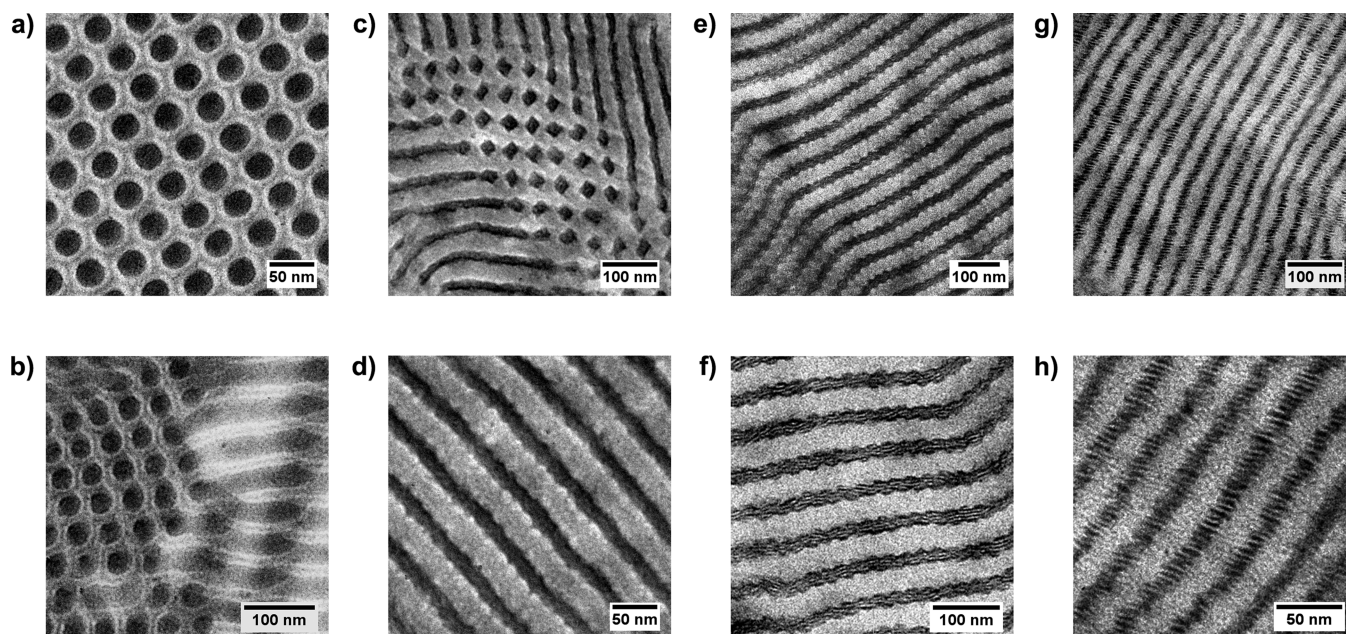


Figure 2. TEM images of iodine-stained sections of the P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_x supramolecular double-comb triblock terpolymer complexes, with $x = 0.1$ (a, b), $x = 0.3$ (c, d), $x = 0.5$ (e, f), and $x = 1.0$ (g, h). P4VP appears dark, PAPI is gray, and PS is white.

higher order scattering maxima prevented identification of the large length scale morphology (Figure 3a).

Temperature-resolved SAXS enabled a detailed analysis of the equilibrium structure (Figure S5b). Although characteristic scattering of the small lamellae (q_s) diminished above the melting point of PAPI(3-NDP) (Figure 3b), all other scattering events remained in place, implying an unchanged block copolymer morphology ($d = 57.0$ nm). The deviating shape of q_z confirms this signal to originate from the PS substructure, whereas appearance of a peak at $\sqrt{8}q^*$ indicates tetragonal packing of the diamond-shaped cylinders.³⁹ Fourier transformation of a perpendicularly ordered area in TEM indeed more closely resembles tetragonal than hexagonal packing (Figure S7c,d). Additional maxima appeared at low q

on further heating supporting the tetragonal lattice (Figure S6b).

Rectangular and tetragonally packed cylindrical structures have been described for several block copolymer-based systems,⁴⁰ including H-bonding diblock copolymer blends,^{10,41} triblock terpolymer blends,^{39,42,43} ionic supramolecular complexes,^{44,45} and wedge-shaped surfactant-containing systems.⁴⁶ Increased conformational entropy, a reduced surface area or surfactant-directed packing are among the arguments that have been reported. None of these apply for our terpolymer system, as it is very monodisperse, there is no composition effect, linear surfactants were used and the orientation of the small lamellae is random. A plausible explanation for the formation of PS spheres on diamond-shaped cylinders-*in-lamellae* (Scheme 2b) is reduction of the unfavorable P4VP/PS interface in the rectangular situation compared to spheres on round P4VP cylinders, whereas a tetragonal lattice may allow a more advantageous packing of 3-NDP.

The P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{0.5} supramolecular complex displays two melting points ($T_{m,1} = 36$ °C and $T_{m,2} = 44$ °C) and an additional phase transition at 77 °C that corresponds to the order–disorder transition (ODT) of the P4VP(3-NDP) comb block (Figure S3). Although addition of 3-NDP to the triblock copolymer caused the large structure of this complex to remain lamellar, indicating approximately equal distribution of the surfactant, bright PS spheres are located in between the large lamellae, and parallelly oriented small lamellae can be observed inside P4VP (Figure 2e,f). FFT-analysis enabled estimation of the interspherical distance (Figure S8a,b, $d_z \approx 23$ nm). Despite the poor contrast, small lamellae can also be recognized inside PAPI without applying a staining agent (Figure 4c). Partial integration of this micrograph (Figure S8c) clearly showed a 4–5 nm periodic structure that covers both polymer phases (Figure S8d,e). The reduced order of the small lamellae compared to the diblock copolymer complexes²⁶ is likely caused by the glassy spherical PS microdomains.

Due to weak scattering of the complex at room temperature (Figure 3a), SAXS only allowed investigation of the small

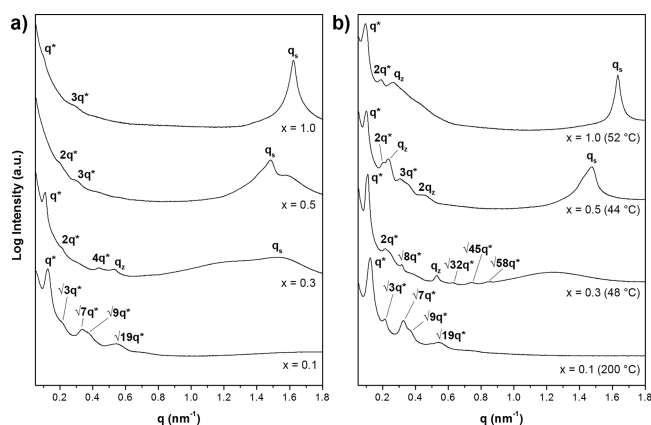


Figure 3. (a) SAXS profiles of the P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_x supramolecular complexes recorded at room temperature and (b) at the temperature indicated. First-order reflections (q^*) were used to calculate the domain spacing d of the large structure, q_z indicates scattering of a PS substructure, and q_s corresponds to a surfactant-based structure.

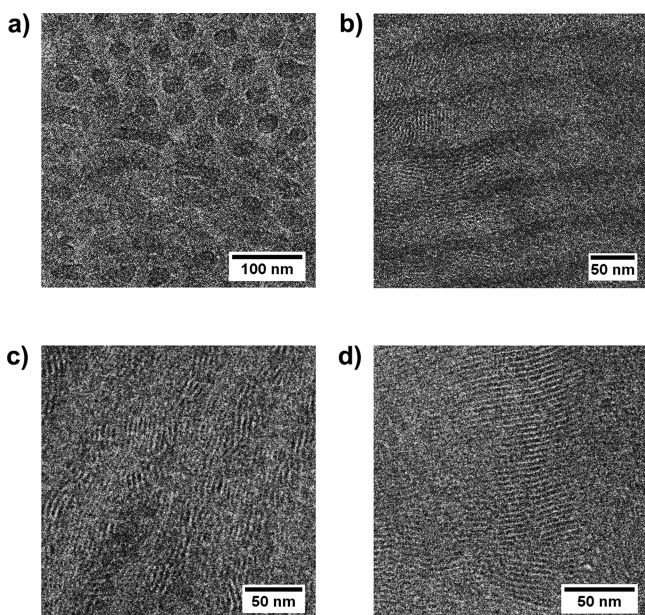


Figure 4. TEM micrographs of unstained P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_x complexes with $x = 0.1$ (a), $x = 0.3$ (b), $x = 0.5$ (c), and $x = 1.0$ (d). A smaller length scale morphology can be observed for $x = 0.3$ –1.0.

structure ($d_s = 4.2$ nm). Two shoulders are visible in the low- q region that will later appear to be a second and third order reflection ($d = 62.8$ nm). Absence of the first-order maximum has been reported for triblock terpolymers in which the middle block has the lowest electron density and the outer blocks have a similar density.^{22,47} This argument also applies for P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{0.5}, since both outer blocks almost exclusively contain 3-NDP.

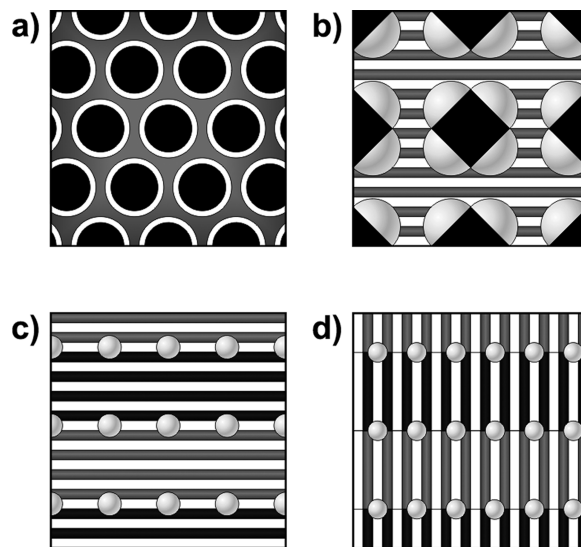
As a function of temperature, the complex undergoes multiple phase transitions (Figure S5c) and indeed, q^* became visible on melting of PAPI(3-NDP), while the positions of $2q^*$ and $3q^*$ remained unaffected (Figure 3b). Another strong scattering maximum appeared at 0.237 nm^{-1} that corresponds to the distance between the PS spheres ($d_z = 26.7$ nm) being in excellent agreement with the TEM results. Heating above the ODT of P4VP(3-NDP) resulted in disappearance of the small structure and a change of the packing symmetry of the PS spheres (Figure S6c). The large lamellae remained intact throughout the temperature scan, while the reducing intensity of q_z and its final disappearance at $200\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ provided additional evidence for these signals to originate from the spherical PS substructure. Alkylphenol-based surfactants indeed become miscible with PS at elevated temperatures, and therefore, the PS middle block will merge with the outer blocks, thereby giving rise to a simple large lamellar structure.⁴⁸ Despite this complicated thermal behavior, at room temperature the triblock system closely resembles the double parallel lamellar-*in*-lamellar morphology previously found in the diblock analogue,²⁶ but contains an additional PS spherical substructure (Scheme 2c).

The stoichiometric complex P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{1.0} self-assembled into highly ordered double perpendicular lamellae-*in*-lamellae: with staining small layers can be recognized inside P4VP (Figures 2g,h and S9a), while large areas covered with small lamellae can be seen in the absence of staining agent (Figures 4d and S9c), indirectly demonstrating the self-assembly of PAPI(3-NDP). PS domains are not visible under

both conditions due to the low concentration of PS (<10 wt %). Besides the small structure ($d_s = 3.9$ nm), SAXS displays two shoulders at low q (Figure 3a), enabling direct analysis of the large structure ($d = 63.6$ nm). The polymer chains are thus highly stretched compared to the neat terpolymer.

The transition temperatures of P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{1.0} are identical to the stoichiometric homopolymer complexes,²⁵ implying 3-NDP being equally distributed. Upon passing the melting point of PAPI(3-NDP) ($52\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $T_{m,1} = 45\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$), a broad scattering peak appeared at 0.262 nm^{-1} , whereas both the small structure in P4VP and the large structure remained intact (Figure 3b). Its shape and position indicate this reflection to originate from a PS substructure, being almost identical to the $x = 0.5$ supramolecular complex ($d_z = 23.8$ nm). The primary scattering peak disappeared in the liquid crystalline state ($68\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $T_{m,2} = 54\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_{\text{ODT}} = 71\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) for similar reasons as discussed for P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{0.5} (Figures S5d and S6d). On further heating, q_z merged with $2q^*$ and finally disappeared at $110\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, because of PS becoming miscible with the other components. The temperature-dependent distribution of 3-NDP caused the first-order scattering maximum to reappear at $137\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. In this state, the supramolecular complex behaves as a solvent-swollen diblock copolymer and forms a simple lamellar morphology ($d = 50.9$ nm). All reflections broadened on further heating and gradually disappeared around $190\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, implying the formation of a disordered system. The micro-phase separated structure is thermally much more stable than the corresponding diblock copolymer system that already became disordered above the ODT of P4VP(3-NDP).²⁷ On cooling from a disordered melt the PS block thus directs the self-assembly of P4PSPA84k(3-NDP)_{1.0}, giving rise to enhanced contrast in SAXS and the formation of a highly

Scheme 2. Schematic Illustration of the Structures Identified in the Triblock Terpolymer Complexes: (a) Hexagonally Packed Core-Shell Cylinders ($x = 0.1$), (b) Spheres on Tetragonally Packed Diamond-Shaped Cylinders-*in*-Lamellae ($x = 0.3$), (c) Spheres on Double Parallel Lamellae-*in*-Lamellae ($x = 0.5$), and (d) Spheres on Double Perpendicular Lamellae-*in*-Lamellae ($x = 1.0$)^a



^aBlack corresponds to P4VP, dark grey to PAPI, white lamellae to 3-NDP (b–d), and light grey spherical structures (b–d) to PS.

ordered layered structure. Strong scattering of the z -structure in the melt implies the presence of isolated PS (spherical) microdomains in between the perpendicular lamellae-*in-lamellae* (Scheme 2d), although PS being dispersed in either PAPI(3-NDP) or P4VP(3-NDP) at room temperature should not be excluded, but seems unlikely.^{20,48}

In this work we demonstrated the first example of hierarchically self-assembling supramolecular double-comb triblock terpolymers. Incorporation of a PS middle block resulted in significantly more complex phase behavior compared to the previously studied double-comb diblock copolymers. Already four new hierarchical morphologies were identified by using a single terpolymer and adjusting the comb density x (Scheme 2). For $x = 0.1$, 3-NDP only plasticized PAPI, and the changed volume fractions caused the complex to transform into a hexagonal core-shell cylindrical morphology. Spheres on tetragonally packed diamond-shaped cylinders were formed by increasing the amount of 3-NDP ($x = 0.3$), and allowed the surfactant to form small lamellae inside the 3-NDP-rich matrix. Preference of 3-NDP for PAPI was no longer observed at higher grafting densities, resulting in PS spheres distributed along either double parallel ($x = 0.5$) or double perpendicular ($x = 1.0$) lamellae-*in-lamellae*. Even more complex phase behavior is expected to be achieved by varying either the composition or the block sequence. Additionally, inclusion of a larger PS middle block could result in free-standing networks that would enable design of hierarchically porous materials through selective surfactant removal,⁴⁹ while the observed tetragonally packed supramolecular structures could be interesting templates in nanopatterning applications.^{41,43}

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

■ Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acsmacrolett.8b00570.

Experimental procedures, details on the synthesis and characterization of the triblock terpolymer, thermal analysis of the complexes, temperature-resolved SAXS measurements, TEM images recorded at a lower magnification and detailed analysis of the TEM data (PDF).

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) via a VICI innovational research grant. Beam time on the Dutch-Belgian Beamline (DUBBLE) of ESRF (Grenoble, France) has kindly been made available by

NWO, and we would like to thank Daniel Hermida-Merino for his experimental assistance.

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